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# THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

THE LOS ANGELES JOURNAL OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE AND THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL

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NOVEMBER, 1918

O. C. WELBOURN, A. M., M. D., Editor

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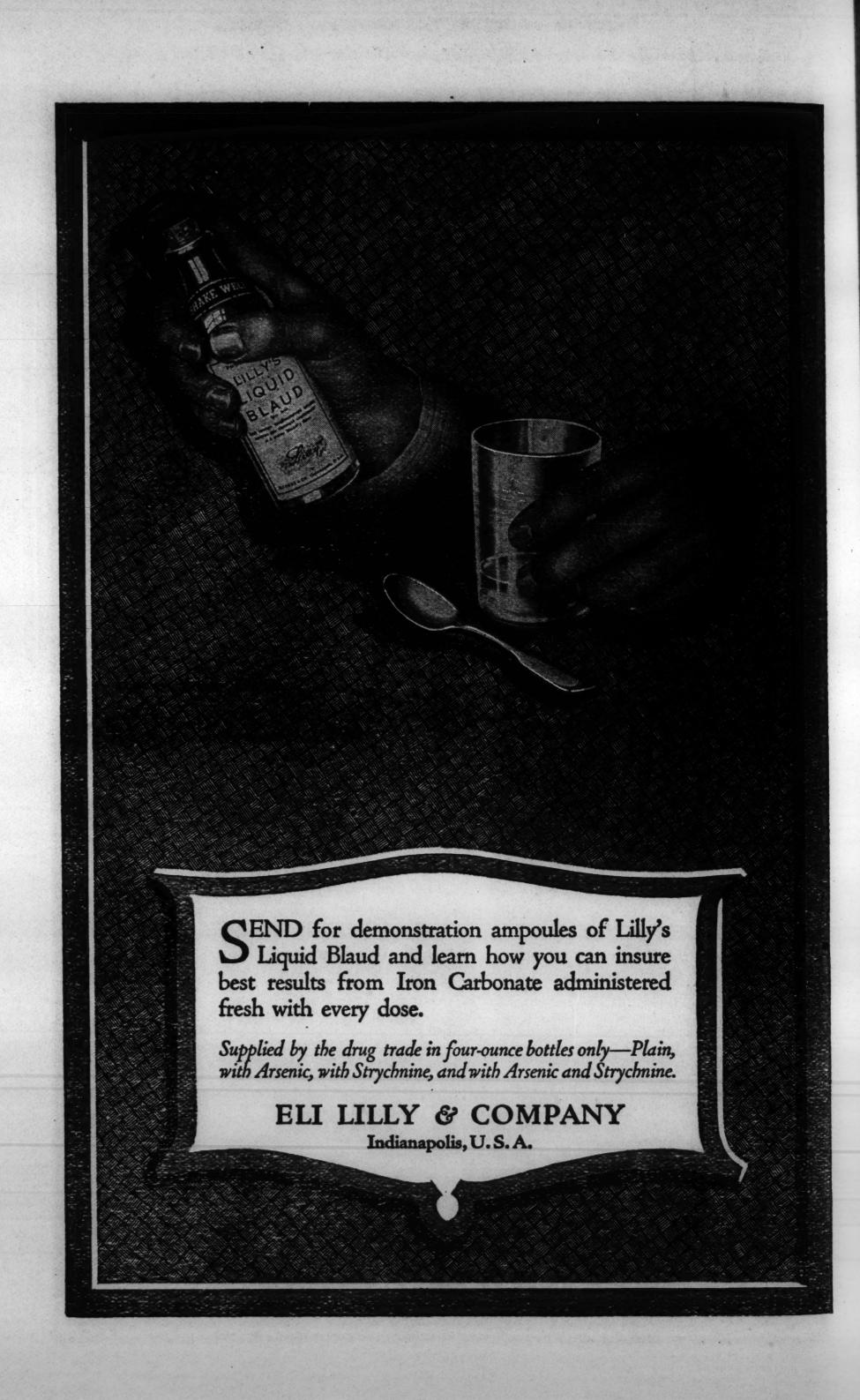
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# The California Eclectic Medical Journal

Vol. \*\*\*\*\*

NOVEMBER, 1918

No. 11

♥ Original Contributions ♥

#### PERSONAL EXPERIENCES WITH APOTHESINE

Albert J. Atkins, M. D., San Francisco

Read before the California Eclectic Medical Society.

For twenty years the State Society has been bored with my experiences in rectal diseases, so, no doubt, all breathed a sigh of relief when the foregoing title was announced as a paper from A. J. Atkins, M. D.

For many years cocaine was considered the only, or at least the best, local anaesthetic on the market, but as all know, it is too narcotic and drug habit forming, and chemists experimented for something to produce anaesthetic, eliminating these evils, so it was from Germany the famous Novacaine originated, which has been actively used in minor surgery for a number of years.

Novacaine was, and is still, by far the best local anaethesia yet discovered, for its value lies in the fact that it is a synthetic preparation, non-narcotic, and also no habit is formed from its usage, therefore the narcotic law eliminates the keeping of a record of its distribution, and this alone is a great boon to the busy practitioner.

The great war has brought many changes and substitutes in all walks of life, and is therefore evident in the medical profession, as many drugs are now unavailable. So the supply of novacaine, the great German anaesthetic, has become practically depleted in the United States.

For many months, chemists in this country have been endeavoring to find a substitute anaesthesia, and it is to the Parke Davis Company that the discovery of Apothesine is credited.

My experience with Apothesine is, naturally, limited, as my work is confined to the rectum only, and no doubt most of you have had better opportunity to observe its worth than I. However, I have treated a number of cases recently, and so far have had no ill effects. These cases range from a four-year-old child suffering from hemorrhoids, to cases of thirty years' standing. I have treated and removed as many as six tumors at one time, the anaesthetic lasting about one hour. In extreme cases I use as much as five grains on a person at one operation, the healing taking place naturally without any complications.

Apothesine has also been used successfully for fissure, thrombus and minor surgery for fistula. At the insertion of the needle in the parts to be anaesthitized, there is a slight pain, not only from the needle, but from the drug, evidently

there being some acidity in the composition.

As I repeat, my experience with Apothesine is limited in its usage, but I understand the government is using it in great quantities for minor surgery, yet I believe Apothesine is not so perfect an anaesthetic as Novacaine, for it requires more of it ofr an effect, takes longer to anaesthetize, and a longer time to wear off, but it is safe and reliable and is, in my opinion, the best American local anaesthetic on the market today.

#### CARREL DAKIN'S TREATMENT OF INFECTED WOUNDS

#### T. C. Young, M. D., Glendale

Read before the California Eclectic Medical Society.

First consideration is the

#### Preparation of Wound

The wound must be carefully cleaned out, all necrotic tissue, blood clot and foreign material removed. This may be done as you would for operative procedure. Then apply sterile yellow vaseline around the edge of the wound to precent chafing of tissue where the solution passes over.

#### Preparation of Dakin's Solution

In the preparation of Dakin's Solution you must estimate your available chlorine in the chlorinated lime—20 gms. of chlorinated lime plus 1000 cc. of H<sub>2</sub>O, put in a colored bottle, shake well and allow to stand 24 hours and then filter. Then take 22cc. of 10% solution of K. I. plus 2cc. of acetic acid

plus 10 cc. of filtrate = a brown color, plus a thyo sulphate solution from buret until color disappears; check the reading, say for instance  $16.8 \text{ cc} \times \text{decimal } 1.775 = 29.8\%$  available chlorine. Now to proceed with your solution, when the available chlorine in chlorinated lime is between 29 and 30%, the following formula may be used:

Solution No. 1. 154 gms. of chlorinated lime plus 4 liters of tap water.

Solution No. 2. 77 gms. of anhydros sod. carbonate plus 64 gms. of sod. bicarb., plus 4 liters of H<sub>2</sub>O, mix the two solutions and filter. To preserve the solution, add 5 mgs. of KMNO4 to the liter to preserve it.

After the solution is mixed, the next most important step is to test the alkalinity of the solution. This must be done before use in cavities and in deep tissue wounds. If too alkaline, it is irritating and destroys too much tissue, and does not diffuse in the tissue; if too acid, it has no germicidal action.

The alkalinity test is very simple. It may be done with three test tubes. No. 1 contains solid phenolpthaline, No. 2 contains 5% solution of phenolpthaline, No. 3 contains 3% alcoholic phenolpthaline. If you get a red solution in tube No. 1 (solid Phenophaline, your solution is too alkaline; if a reaction in tube No. 3 (3% alcoholic phenolpthaline), your solution is too acid; if you get a red solution in tube No. 2, your alkalinity is correct. When you get a reaction in tube No. 1 indicating high alkalinity, add boric acid until you get a reaction in tube No. 2; if your reaction is in tube No. 3, add sod. bicarb. until you get a reaction in No. 2, then add your preservative, which is referred too above. If this preservative is added, you can feel safe as to your alkalinity for about ten days to three weeks. Without, it may last only two or three days.

#### Application

After the proper alkalinity of the solution has been attained, the manner of application is of very great importance in deep wounds. Always open them freely to the bottom, but do not drain them from the bottom, but use the stock catheter, which is perforated about five perforations to the inch, with bath toweling wrapped around the drainage end. This toweling acts as a wick would in a coal oil lamp. Ordinarily this solution is allowed to flow through the wound every two to four hours at regular intervals, depending upon the severity of infection.

The microscopic findings are of great value in the conserva-

tion of solution. If, for instance, at first you have 50 colonies to the field on your culture, you use X quantity, and when the colonies decrease to 25 you can either cut down the frequency or the volume of the solution, and as soon as the bacterial count is cut down to a harmless number, which is considered about 10 colonies, you may discontinue the use of the method and close your wound, or prepare for your operative procedure.

Without the aid of your bacterial count you may continue your treatment indefinitely, and on the other hand you may discontinue too soon. Close your wound and infection would still be present and the end results will be lost. In hospital practice bacterial counts should be taken daily. This method is applicabel to deep flesh wounds, boney sinuess particularly; it may be used with great success in deep abscess of the pleura, and in this particular case the alkalinity of the solution will soon be tested. If yor solution is too alkaline, coughing will immediately occur. This must not be allowed, for fear of rupture of the walled cavity, and re-infection may occur. However, I wish to say that the greater the accuracy in your preparation of your solution the greater the results will be in the pleura, and should the solution be neutral or too acid, it is of no more value than water.

The application of Dakin Solution in peritoneal abscesses has been very much feared, due to the destruction of the protecting wall of the abscess, but I think this will be overcome and put on a scientific basis.

Superficial wounds may be treated very similar, only the perforated catheter method is not necessary. Apply soft gauze and apply the solution direct as often as necessary to keep the free chlorine present on the wound. I find in superficial skin graft work a solution called Di-clor-men-tee. This is very similar to Dakin's Solution, except it has a base of petro-leum and eucalyptus oil. This is sprayed on the wound direct and dry gauze placed over it. This solution imparts the free chlorine very slowly and does not become dry; may be applied daily with good results, bandage may be easily removed and free chlorine will be still present.

I wish to again emphasize that this method is only applicable to superficial and skin wounds.

Chlorozene, another handy preparation on the market, may be used with great results in superficial infected wounds, but I would not trust it in the pleura or peritoneum, for it is impossible to determine its actual reaction.

#### MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Henry M. Owens, San Francisco

No structure is ever created until a proper foundation is laid. Therefore this paper will be on the foundation or origin of the law that we may have a proper appreciation of the task placed before us. Therefore we commence at the begin-

ning of time.

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth; the earth was without form and void; darkness was upon the face of the deep. The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, and God said, 'Let there be light,' and there was light, and God made two great lights and a smaller light, and after making the living cattle, the creeping things, the beasts of the fields, the fish of the sea, the fowls of the air, commanded them to be fruitful and multiply. God then made man in his own image, male and female, blessed them and said be fruitful and multiply, replenish the earth and subdue

it, have dominion over all things on earth.

God gave unto man every herb, plant and tree for meat, all of which took six days, and on the seventh day he rested from his labors. He called the first human being Adam, which means man. He found that Adam needed a helpmate, and created woman. The woman listened to the subtle serpent, ate of the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge, gave her husband the fruit, which he also ate. Then their eyes were opened and from this time man has known evil from good. The human family multiplied for 1656 years. Many of them became mighty men, and renowned, but evil predominated and God caused Noah to build the ark, take certain living beasts, fowls and ofod with him, together with his wife, his sons and their wives, and God then destroyed the earth by the great deluge lasting 150 days, and then when the earth became dry God commanded Noah to go forth from the ark and again populate the earth with all therein contained. God's command was obeyed. Noah built an altar and offered burnt offerings. The Lord smelled them and in His heart said, "I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake; for the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth. Neither will I again smite any more everything living as I have done," this for all generations. Noah was the first man to get drunk (Gen. 9:21). The people were divided into families and nations, every one after his tongue (Gen. 10:5). Their tongues were confused, they were scattered abroad upon the face of the earth.

It is very significant when we find that tradition delineates many trials and tribulations which befell the descendants of Noah until the land was populated with them, down to the death of Joseph, son of Jacob. It was then that the Egyptians grew envious of their power and the king issued his royal edict commanding the midwives put to death all of the males of the children born to the Hebrew women. We find that Moses came into the world. His mother hid him for three months among the bullrushes in an ark, to be discovered by

Pharaoh's daughter, who adopted Moses.

The Hebrews had been hitherto the slaves of the Egyptians, and were delivered from bondage by command of God, who appointed Moses to bring forth the Children of Israel out of Egypt into a land flowing with milk and honey. God led the way through the wilderness and the Red Sea, going before them by day as a pillar of a cloud and by night in a pillar of fire. By command of God, Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and God caused the sea to go back by a strong East wind all that night and made the sea as dry land. The Israelites all crossed over and the pursuing Egyptians were all drowned. After having succeeded in crossing the Red Sea and spending forty years in the wilderness, they came into the borders of Canaan. And it came to pass that Moses sat to judge the people, and when Jethro saw all that Moses did for the people he inquired, "Why sittest thou thyself alone and all the people stand by thee from morning until even?"

And Moses said, "Because the people come unto me to inquire of God. When they have found a matter they come unto me; and I judge between one and another, and I do make them know the statutes of God and His laws." Exodus 18:14-18.) Jethro warned Moses that he had undertaken too large a task, that it would wear him away, that he could not continue to perform his work alone. Jethro therefore counseled Moses to teach the people ordinances and laws by providing out of his followers able men, such as fear the Lord, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such men over them to be rulers of thousands, hundreds, fifties and tens. Let these judge their people at all seasons; that only the great matters

should be judged by Moses.

This scheme was adopted by Moses and was at once put into execution, and thus it was for the first time that the foundation of our present governmental scheme was laid. God appeared to Moses and Aaron on Mount Sinai and spake all these words, saying: "I am the Lord thy God which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of

bondage," and then proceeded to give Moses His commandments which form the basis of our moral and civil law today, as follows:

"1. Thou shalt have no other goods before me.

- "2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the inquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.
- "3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.
- "4. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou work and do all thy labor, but the seventh day is the Sabbath day of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made the heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it.
- "5. Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

"6. Thou shalt not kill.

"7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

"8. Thou shalt not steal.

"9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

"10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbar's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his manservant, nor his maidservant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's."

Then God gave Moses sundry laws for the guidance of his

people (Exodus, Chapters 21, 22, 23).

Moses then returned and told the people all the words of the Lord and all the judgments, and all the people answered with one voice and said, "All the words which the Lord hath said we will do."

In the Book of Leviticus the laws pertaining to nearly all things are fully set forth as revealed to Moses by God from Mount Sinai.

Moses divided his people into tribes (Numbers 1 and 2).

Thus it was that it became necessary to enact rules and regulations for the government of society, for while man in his natural state and alone required no laws for his guidance, other than the law of nature. This law of nature being coeval with mankind and dictated by God himself, it is superior in obligation to any other. It is binding over all of the world in all countries, and at all times. No laws of mankind are valid if contrary to this, and such laws as are valid, derive their force and all their authority directly or indirectly from this origin.

In order to apply this to the exigencies of each individual, it is still necessary to have recourse to reason, whose duty it is to discover what the law of nature directs in every circumstance of life, by considering what method will tend most effectually to our own substantial pleasures and happiness.

If our reason were always as was that of our first ancestor before he transgressed, clear and perfect undisturbed by passions, not prejudiced, unimpaired by disease, or intemperance, our task would have been pleasant and easy. We needed no other guide. Every man now finds the contrary his experience; that his reason is corrupt and his understanding full of

ignorance and error.

Thus has manifold occasion been given for the benign interposition of Divine Providence at sundry times and in divers ways to discover and enforce its laws by an immediate and direct revelation. The doctrines thus delivered we call revealed or Divine Law, and are to be found only in the Holy Scriptures. These precepts, where revealed, are really a part of the original law of nature, as they tend in all their conse-

quences to man's felicity.

We are not to conclude, however, that the knowledge of these truths was attainable by reason in its corrupt state as it was when law writers first began to write books, since we find herein before set forth, that until revealed by God to Moses such laws and truths were hid from the wisdom of ages. Then as now, the moral precepts of this law are indeed of the same origin with those of the law of nature, and their intrinsic obligation is of equal strength and perpetuity. Yet the revealed law is undoubtedly of infinitely more authenticity than that moral system which has been framed by ethical writers and styled the Moral Law, because one is the law of nature expressly declared so by God, and the other is that which, by the assistance of imperfect human reason, we imagine to be that law. If we could be as certain of the latter as we are of the former, both would then have equal authority, and well

we could say that Divine assistance is no longer needed by the human family, but until then comparison will be futile.

Upon these two foundations, the law of nature and the revealed law, all human laws have been erected, and are necessarily dependent thereon. No human law should be suffered to contradict or oppose these. It is true there are a great many indifferent points in which both the revealed and the natural laws leave a man at his liberty to act as he sees fit, but which are found necessary for the benefit of society, to be restrained within certain limits, and it is then that human laws have their greatest and only force and efficiency; but with such points as are not in conflict with the Divine and natural laws, human laws are only declaratory of and act in subordination to the former.

When man lived in a state of nature, unconnected with other individuals, there was no occasion for any other than the law of nature and the law of God, nor could any other law have possibly existed, for a law always supposes a superior, who is to make it, and in a state of nature we are all equal, without any other dominating power over us but God,

who is the author of our being and existence.

Man, however, was created a social being and is neither capable of nor has the courage to live alone, yet it was impossible for the whole human family to be united in one great society. It was therefore necessary to divide mankind into many parts, and form tribes, states, countries and nations, entirely independent of each other, and yet liable to a mutual intercourse, and by reason of this it became necessary for man to exercise his reasoning faculties for the purpose of enacting rules and regulations (not in conflict with the Divine or natural law) for the government of each tribe, state, country, and nation.

It is not our purpose to delve into the intricacies of any, save

the constitutional form of government.

We sometimes encounter a vague impression that government may rightfully do whatever it has the power to do, and that whenever a particular division or officer of any division has not been made responsible to any other for the proper exercise of authority, the determination of such division or officer to do a particular act must be accepted as satisfactory, and conclusive evidence that the act must be accepted as satisfactory and conclusive evidence that the act itself is rightful and legal, however unjust; such is not the theory of the American Constitution, or of any government of society where human rights are recognized and respected.

Cooley says, "The soverignty of a government is in the people." They have delegated to the agencies of their creation only so much of the powers of government as they deemed it

safe, proper and expedient to give them."

"The power exercised must be within the grant made, and if it be not, it is a surpation, whether the means of restraint is provided for or not. The people even proceed deliberately and from conviction of the absolute necessity for such action, to impose restrictions upon their own authority, and they preclude themselves from the exercise of sovereign powers, except under the conditions of caution and deliberation, which they have previously by their written constitutions imposed. It is not, therefore, to be readily inferred that they designed any department of the government to exercise arbitrary power.

"To deal arbitrarily with the rights of the minority, even though that minority be so small as to embrace a single person, is not within the province of any free government, and the power cannot be rightfully conferred, because on no admissable theory of organized government does the sovereignty

itself possess it." (Lieber, Civil Liberty, etc.)

We therefore must discard alike the idea of a divine origin for givernment and the theoretical social compact, and acknowledge rightful authority in the physical power of the stronger to subject the weaker to his will before we can accede to the doctrine that the greater number of voters is necesary to hold absolute sway or that the voice of the people is always to be accepted as the voice of Deity. Even when convened to consider what shall be the terms of their compact of government, the people are not without law, and are not at liberty to regard themselves as under no restraints. The law of God precedes their action; the immutable principles of right and justice are over and about them and cannot rightfully be ignored. The life and liberty of the individual and the fruits of his labor are not more sacred after they have been declared by a written law to be inviolable than they were before; and the legitimate province of constitutions is to furnish them with due and adequate protection instead of providing the means whereby the individual may be robbed by the organized society he enters of either or all. (Cooley, on suggestion of study of law; 1 Blackstone, 3rd edition, 11.)

Mr. Cooley also says, "The eloquent denunciation by Burke of the doctrine of arbitrary power delivered on the trial of Warren Hastings is worthy of being repeated often, and thoughtfully dwelt upon by those who frame laws for a free people." 'He gave arbitrary powers.' My lords, the East India

Company have not arbitrary power to give him; the king has no arbitrary power to give him; your lordships have not; nor the Commons; nor the whole legislature. We have no arbitrary powers to give, because arbitrary power is a thing which neither any man can hold nor any man give. No man can lawfuly govern himself according to his own will; much less can one person be governed by the will of another. We are all born in subjection, all born equally high and low, governors and governed, in subjection to one great, immutable, pre-existent law, prior to all our devices and prior to all our contrivances, paramount to all our ideas and all our sensations, antecedent to our very existence, by which we are knit and connected in the eternal frame of the universe, out of which we cannot stir. This great law does not arise from our conventions or compacts; on the contrary, it gives to our conventions and compacts all the force and sanction they can have. It does not arise from our vain institutions. Every good gift is of God; and He who has given the power, and from whom alone it originates, will never suffer the exercise of it to be practised upon any less solid foundation than the power itself. If, then, all dominion of man over man is the effect of the divine disposition, it is bound by the eternal laws of Him who gave it, with which no human authority can dispense; neither he that exercises it, nor those who are subject to it, and if they were mad enough to make an express contract that should release their magistrate from his duty, and should declare their lives, liberties and properties dependent upon, not rules and laws, but his mere capricious will, that covenant would be void. The acceptor of it has not his authority increased, but he has his crime doubled."

We therefore are brought face to face with the fact that our very existence is founded upon the immutable laws of nature and our governmental foundation is set upon the laws of God as have been heretofore revealed and the statutes that have been enacted to put into force such revealed laws that were left somewhat vague and uncertain, yet there was a sufficient number of rules implied so that man could see what was intended by God for the government of society.

This will naturally lead us into a short inquiry concerning the nature of society and Civil Government; and the national inherent right that belongs to the Sovereignty of a state or of a society of making and enforcing laws.

The only time and natural foundations of society are the wants and fears of individuals. The offspring of Adam formed

the first society among themselves but were wiped out of existence by the deluge and it fell to Noah to rehabilitate this natural society, which every day thereafter extended its limits, and they laid the first, though imperfect rudiments of civil and political society, and though this society did not have its formal beginning from any convention of individuals, actuated by their wants and fears, yet it was their sense of weakness and imperfection that kept and still keeps mankind together. Therefore was and is the solid and natural foundation as well as the cement of civil society. It is therefore the reason why every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole as is expressed by the majority of its members that a society should guard the rights of each individual member and that in return for such protection each member should submit to the laws of the society, without which it would be impossible that protection could be extended to any. For when civil society is once formed, government at once results as a necessity to preserve and keep it in order.

Unless some superior be constituted whose commands and decisions all the members are bound to obey, they would still remain as in a state of nature, without any power on earth to define their several rights and redress their several wrongs.

All mankind will agree that government should be reposed in such members of society, in whom those qualities are most likely to be found, the nearest to the perfection of which is among the attributes of Him who is emphatically styled our Supreme Being: the three great requisites of which are, Wisdom, Goodness, Power: Wisdom to discern the actual interests of the common good of all the people: Power or strength to carry this knowledge and intention into successful action: Goodness to endeavor at all times to pursue that real interest.

These are the natural foundations of well balanced Sovereignty and these are the great requisites that ought and should be found in every well regulated and constituted frame and

form of society.

It is not necessary for us to go into the uncertain history of the beginning of the several forms of government, but suffice it to say that a government where the power is lodged in an Assembly consisting of all of a society or community, is a democratic form of government and more public virtue, patriotism and goodness of intention is more likely to be found there than in any other form of government.

Therefore under this form, the will of the majority is the law of the whole and the majority also has the power to place restrictions upon its action by providing that to enact any changes of its own laws that thereafter a two third or three fourth vote shall be required. And it is therefore incumbent on the society or state to establish general rules for the perpetual information and direction of all persons in all points whether of negative or positive duty, in order that every man may know what to look upon as his own; what as another's; what absolute and what relative duties are required at his hands; what is to be esteemed honest, dishonest or indifferent; what degree every man retains of his natural liberty, and what he has given up as the price of the benefits and protection of society.

Therefore "Municipal Law is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong" (Cooley's Blackstone 3rd Edition 53). With this rule in view, all governments and societies by the very nature of the premises are compelled to establish the boundaries of right and wrong and to fix rules for the enforcement of these rights and to redress the wrongs. Hence the necessity of the enactment of constitutions, Statutes, Charters, bylaws, rules, regulations and edicts.

While many persons are kept within due bounds toward their fellow man upon the ground that human and divine laws are binding upon their conscience, the good only would keep the law and the bad would set the same at defiance. Hence the necessity of fixing penalties for the violation thereof, and the punishment is usually fixed in such degrees as will have a tendency to force the bad or indifferent member of society to remain within the rules so prescribed through fear of punishment.

All laws must be interpreted according to the intent, words, context, the subject matter, the effect and consequences or the spirit and reason of the same, or the cause which moved the legislature to enact it; for when the reason ceases, the law itself should likewise cease to be of any force or effect.

From the method of interpreting laws by the reason of them was EQUITY born, which is defined by Grotius as "the correction of that wherein the law is deficient." Equity thus depending essentially upon the particular circumstances of each individual case, there can be no established rules and fixed precepts of equity laid down, without destroying its very essence and reducing it to a positive law. Some of the maxims of which are, "When the reason of a rule ceases to exist, so

should the rule itself. Where the reason is the same, the rule should be the same.

One must not change his purpose to the injury of another. One must so use his own right as not to infringe upon the rights of another.

He who consents to an act is not wronged by it.

Acquiesence in error takes away the right of objecting to it.

No one can take advantage of his own wrong.

He who has fraudulently dispossessed himself of a thing may be treated as if he still had possession of it.

He who can and does not forbid that which is done on his behalf, is deemed to have bidden it.

No one should suffer by the act of another.

He who takes the benefit must bear the burden.

For every wrong there is a remedy.

One who grants a thing is presumed to grant also whatever is essential to its use.

Between those who are equal in the right or equally in the wrong, the law does not interpose.

Between rights otherwise equal, the earliest is preferred.

No man is responsible for that which no man can control.

The law helps the vigilant, before those who sleep on their rights.

The law respects form less than substance.

That which ought to have been done is to be regarded as done, in favor of him to whom, and against him from whom performance is due.

The law never requires impossibilities.

The law neither does nor require idle acts.

The law disregards trifles.

That is certain which can be made certain.

Time does not confirm a void act. Interpretation must be reasonable.

Where one of two innocent persons must suffer by the act of a third he by whose negligence it happened, must be the sufferer.

### UTILIZATION OF PLATINUM IN UNUSED INSTRUMENTS

To the Doctors and Dentists of the Country.

1. In view of the limited supply of platinum in the country and of the urgent demand for war purposes, it is requested that every doctor and dentist in the country go carefully over

his instruments and pick out EVERY SCRAP OF PLATI-NUM that is not absolutely essential to his work. These scraps, however small and in whatever condition, should reach Governmental sources without delay, through one of two channels.

(a) They can be given to proper accredited representatives of the Red Cross who will shortly make a canvass for that purpose.

(b) They may be sold to the Government through any bank under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. Such banks will receive and pay current prices for platinum.

By giving this immediate attention you will definitely aid

in the war program.

2. It is recognized that certain dental and surgical instruments requiring platinum are necessary, and from time to time platinum is released for that purpose. It is hoped, however, that every physician and every dentist will use substitutes for platinum for such purposes wherever possible.

3. YOU ARE WARNED against giving your scrap platinum to anyone who calls at your office without full assurance that that individual is authorized to represent the Red Cross

in the matter.

LIEUT. COL. F. F. SIMPSON, M. C., N. A., Chief of Section of Medical Industry.

## THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

The Official Organ of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association and the Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society.

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#### THERAPEUTICS OF SPANISH INFLUENZA

At this writing there is present in this community an epidemic form of influenza which is much more severe than the sporadic form prevalent this season of the year. The severe general pains suggest la grippe, as it was found some thirty years ago; but this disease is more localized in the nasal passages at first, though later it may spread by continuity of structure to the lungs. In the latter event we are confronted with a severe disease. Our knowledge of an acceptable line of treatment, based upon consultations with practitioners of the several schools, is that there is a wide range and great difference of opinion. Some give larger doses of the cold tar series while others give no drugs at all, relying entirely upon keeping the chest warm and the patient well nourished. Our observations lead us to conclude that the following line of treatment is excellent. Put the patient in bed and keep him there. Give small quantities of easily digested food and keep the bowels soluble. Prescribe according to the well known specific indications which usually call for gelsemium as one drug. Should pneumonia be present when patient is first seen or develop later a counter irirtant, usually mustard, over the affected area and a pneumonia jacket over the entire chest will help a great deal. Later in the disease Libradol should be used instead of mustard. Again give the indicated remedy, not forgetting to stimulate when the occasion demands.

## HEALTH INSTRUCTIONS THROUGH DRAFT BOARDS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today called attention to a circular of instructions prepared by the United States Public Health Service for registrants declined in the draft because of physical disability. The circular, copies of which have been placed in all the local draft boards throughout the country, is the result of a recommendation made to General Crowder by Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service. The Surgeon General points out that in the first draft about one-third of the men examined were rejected for physical disabilities and that hundreds of thousands will be added as a result of the

examinations to be made of the new registrants.

"It is highly desirable," said Surgeon General Blue, "that the men found to be disqualified for military service by the examining physicians of the local draft boards should receive definite instructions as to the meaning of their disabilities and that a strong appeal be made to them to correct these disabilities as far as possible. But the object of this measure is not only to reclaim men for military service or for such service as they can perform, but to lessen the burden of illness and disability among those engaged in essential industrial work. It is hoped that the instruction in this circular, which is really a primer of the physical defects of the nation, will reach far beyond the draft board and be utilized by all agencies interested in improving the public health to instruct the people with regard to their physical deficiencies and the ways and means by which they can be remedied."

According to the U. S. Public Health Service experience everywhere shows that the proportion of persons with physical impairments is considerably greater in persons between 30 and 40 than in those between 20 and 30 years of age. This waning vitality at ages over 30, so commonly accepted as inevitable, can be postponed to a large extent. In this connection, it is pointed out that 60 per cent of the physical defects

found in the last draft were of a preventable or curable nature.

In addition to furnishing all the local draft boards through-

In addition to furnishing all the local draft boards throughout the country with a sufficient number of the circulars to supply one to each registrant rejected because of physical disability, arrangements have been made to furnish specimens of the circular to life insurance companies, fraternal organizations, labor unions, employers of labor and others who desire to reprint the circular in its present official form for wider distribution.

"The U. S. Public Health Service will be glad to furnish specimens of this circular on application and urges all organizations that can reach large groups of people to reprint and distribute the circular and thus contribute materially to the

public welfare and the national defense."

The circular issued by the U.S. Public Health Service is entitled "Information for Guidance and Assistance of Registrants Disqualified for Active Military Service Because of Physical Defects." It is a four-page leaflet, containing specific information relating to the commoner causes of rejection or deferred classification, e. g., Defective Eyesight, Teeth and Disease, Feet, Underweight, Overweight, Hernia, Hemorrhoids, Varicocele, Varicose Veins, Bladder, Kidney and Urinary Disorders, Ear Trouble, Heart Affections, High Blood Pressure, Lung Trouble, Rheumatism, Venereal Disease, Alcohol, Nervous and Mental Disease, and Miscellaneous Conditions. The information is presented in simple torm and has been approved by the highest medical authorities. end is a striking quotation from President Wilson, "It is not an Army we must shape and train for war; it is a Nation." This is followed by the following personal appeals:

"Do not go through life with handicaps that may be easily removed. Do not shorten your life, reduce your earning capacity and capacity for enjoying life, by neglecting your

bodily condition."

"While other men are cheerfully facing death for the cause of democracy, do not shrink from facing a little trouble and

expense to make yourself strong, health and fit."

Over a million copies of the leaflet have been sent out to the draft boards. Requests for specimen copies should be addressed to the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

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#### COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE—MEDICAL SECTION, WASHINGTON

The Council of National Defense authorizes the following: Interest among the members of the medical profession as to how their services are to be used in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, once they have been enrolled and have put on the badge which indicates their willingness to serve and readiness to respond to a request from the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy or Public Health Service, or from the Provost-Marshal General or from the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, has led to the announcement by the Central Governing Board of the basic system of classification for the organization. The lines on which the classification is made were determined by the Committee on Classification of the Central Governing Board, and whose report was adopted. This Classification Committee has on it representatives of the Army, Navy, Public Health Service, Council of National Defense, American Red Cross, Hospitals, Colleges, Civilian Doctors, War Industries.

A summary of these classes follows:

Class I. These will be the physicians first recommended by the Central Governing Board to apply for commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, Reserve Force of the Navy, or for appointment in the Public Health Service. They include physicians under 55 years of age, who are without an obvious physical disability which is disqualifying, and who have not more than one dependent in addition to self; or who have an income or whose dependents have an income sufficient for the support of dependents other than that derived

from the practice of their profession.

There are several exceptions provided for because of evident essential needs. Whether a physician's services are essential to his community will be established by the Board appointed by it to make a survey of local conditions. Whether a physician is essential to an institution with which he may be connected will be established after conference between representatives of the Central Govrning Board and representatives appointed by governing bodies of the institutions concerned. Similarly, the question of whether a doctor is essential to a health department will be established by conference between the Central Governing Board and the head of that health department. The question whether a teacher in a medical school is essential to that position will be established by the Central Governing Board and representatives of the institution. Con-

ference between the Board and accredited representatives of industries concerned will determine whether doctors employed as industrial physicians are essential in those positions. A physician essential on his local or medical advisory board will not be disturbed.

Class II. In Class II are physicians under 55 years of age who are without an obvious physical disability which is disqualifying, and who have not more than three dependents in addition to self. These will be recommended by the Central Governing Board, when the need exists, to apply for commissions.

Exceptions in Class II are the same as in Class I.

Class III. These are physicians under 55 years of age who are without an obvious physical disability which is disqualifying, but who have more than three dependents in addition to self; and they are the physicians included among the exceptions from Classes I and II, namely those essential to communities, institutions, health departments, medical schools or industries. They will be recommended by the Central Governing Board to apply for commissions when the emergency is so great as to demand their services.

Class IV. In Class IV are the physicians who are ineligible for commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, or Reserve Force of the Navy, but who are available for all other services. The physicians in this class include those over 55, those having an obvious physical disability which is disqualifying, and those rejected for all government services be-

cause of physical disability.

Physicians not professionally eligible for the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army or for the Reserve Force of the Navy, or for appointment in the Public Health Service, will be recorded but not admitted to the Volunteer Medical Service

Corps.

Applications for enrollment in the Volunteer Medical Service Corps continue to come in from physicians from all over the country and by every mail to the headquarters at the Council of National Defense Building. These are being classified as rapidly as possible. Representative physicians from various parts of the country are assisting in the work incident to the classification.

State Executive Committees, enlarged to handle the work of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, are perfecting the organizations in their states, and county representatives have been appointed in practically every county in the country.

Group meetings are being held in many of the states, at which the State Executive Committees and county representatives are being addressed by members of the Central Governing Board of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

#### SOCIETY CALENDAR

National Eclectic Medical Association meets in Detroit, Michigan, June 18-19, 1918. Dr. W. P. Best, Indianapolis, Ind., President; Dr. H. H. Helbing, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary.

Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California meets in Los Angeles, May, 1918. H. V. Brown, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal., President; A. P. Baird, M. D., Los Angeles, Secretary.

Southern California Eclectic Medical Association meets in May, 1918. Dr. Clinton Roath, Los Angeles, President; Dr. H. C. Smith, Glendale, Secretary.

Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society meets at 8 p. m. on the first Monday of each month. F. J. West, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal., President; C. Ohnemüller, M. D., Los Angeles, Secretary.

#### NEWS ITEMS

Lt. J. R. Buckingham, M. C., may be addressed at 2026 C Street, San Diego.

Dr. W. F. Holman, Los Angeles, has been granted the commission of Captain and is stationed at Camp Kearney, San Diego.

Lt. E. R. Harvey, M. C., Long Beach, Cal., has been transferred from Fort Riley to Camp Logan, Texas.

Dr. U. C. Coe has changed his address from Bend, Ore., to Stevens Building, Portland, Ore.

Dr. W. E. Smith, Whittier, has been commissioned Captain and ordered to Camp Kearny, San Diego. Dr. Q. A. R. Holton, who retired several years ago, is taking care of Dr. Smith's practice during the period of the war.

Lt. T. C. Schneerer, Los Angeles, has been transferred from Camp Lewis, Washington, to Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Lt. S. M. Atkins, a former student of the C. E. M. C., has changed from Camp Cody to Leon Springs, Texas.

Dr. J. P. Dougall, Los Angeles, has been offered the com-

mission of Captain, and if he accepts will be ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Dr. G. W. Groth, Sierra Madre, has left the Westlake Hospital, and is now convalescent after undergoing a severe operation.

Dr. L. S. Welbourn, who has been stationed in Washington, D. C., has come to California to recuperate from a severe illness.

Dr. H. C. Smith, Glendale, was ill last month with influenza which took the bronchial type of the disease.

"Apropos of Dr. Brown's excellent article on skin disease in which he refers to the difficulties in treating infantile eczema, I wish to call the attention of the profession to the use of Rhus Tox. and graphites in that disease. I have for many years treated it with these remedies with better results than any other I ever used. Sp. Thus Tox. 2x dil. saturate sugar tablets with this dilution so that one tablet will represent one drop, give one three times a day, or it may be given in water eliminating the tablet. Graphites 2x trituration is the best local application for moist scabby eczema I have ever used. After surface is cleaned dust the powder, repeat at least once a day."—Dr. Q. A. R. Holton.

Married: Dr. M. Blanche Bolton, formerly of San Pedro, and Mr. George Wilson were married in San Francisco on October 24th. They will be at home after September 5th at 820 Franklin Street, San Francisco. The Journal extends best wishes.

TH

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The professional use of Libradol increases each year. Its action is surprising, even where the pain is deep-seated.

Several years ago, a physician in charge of the hospital of a great iron and steel industry, ordered one pound of Libradol for that establishment. A few days afterward came an order for a five pound jar (Hospital Size). In less than a week came another order for one dozen jars, hospital size. This was followed by frequent orders, each for TWENTY-FOUR JARS, hospital size, these continuing at short intervals, to the present day.

REPLACES HARMFUL SYNTHETICS. Where the synthetics have failed, Libradol has acted promptly. Let us quote from reports of physicians:

"I was called to a patient suffering intensely from a painful affliction that another physician had failed to relieve. I spread Libradol at once over the seat of pain, and prescribed the indicated internal remedies. The patient was immediately relieved, and fell asleep before internal medication was instituted. Since that event I have been the physician of that family."

Another physician wrote:

"The following is the experience of a patient suffering from facial neuralgia: Coal-tar products, nervines internally, and other processes had been utilized by the attendant physician to no avail. I was called and spread Libradol over the forehead and behind and below the ears. Within ten minutes relief followed, and in half an hour all pain had disappeared. The indicated Specific Medicines were now prescribed. There was no return of the neuralgic pain."

#### To Physicians Entering Government Service

If your patients are not convenient to a pharmacist who can fill your prescriptions during your absence, it is proper to write on the prescription blank under the Libradol label, directions for its use, and leave a jar with each patient. This is being done extensively.

#### PRICES:

Regular and Mild (same price) \$0.60 \$1.10 \$2.00 \$9.00 \$9.00

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"What if it is only a few blocks? Here, taxi!"

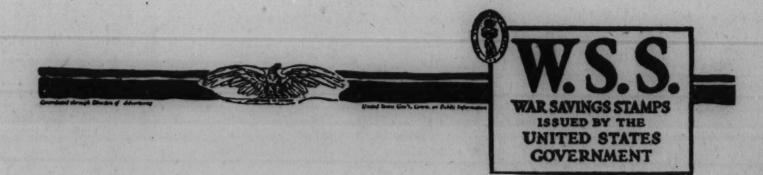
"I know I'd feel a lot better if I ate less, but I simply must have a big order of—"

Over there in the Picardy mud, pock-marked with significant craters and "plum-caked" with unspeakable things that once were men, our soldiers can't hear all that some of us are saying. Good that they can't, isn't it? It wouldn't make it any easier to stand firm against those blood-crazed, grey hordes who come on wave after wave because they believe their Kaiser is "God's anointed shepherd of the German people."

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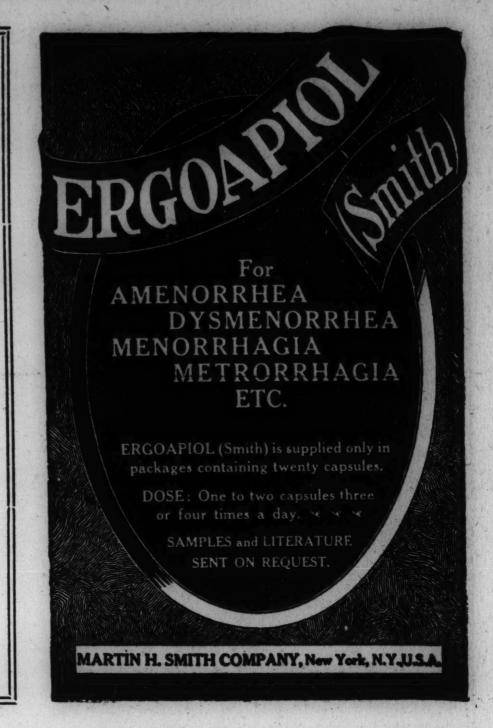
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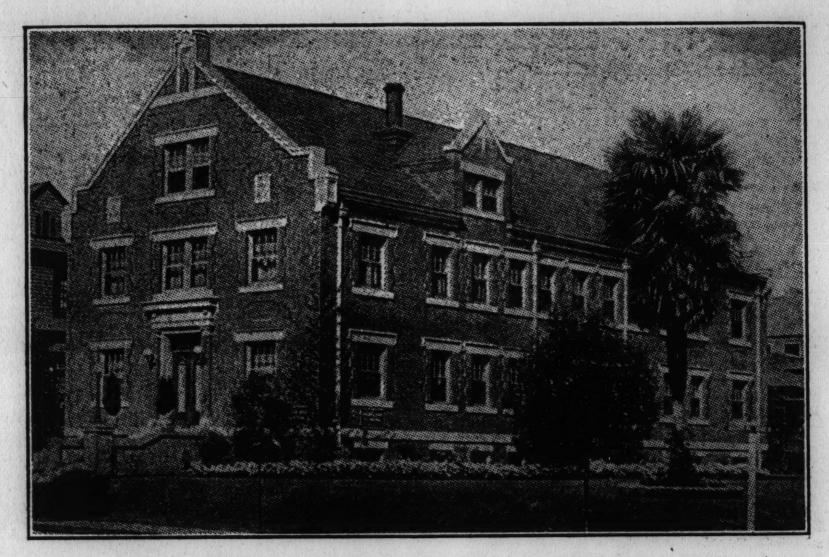
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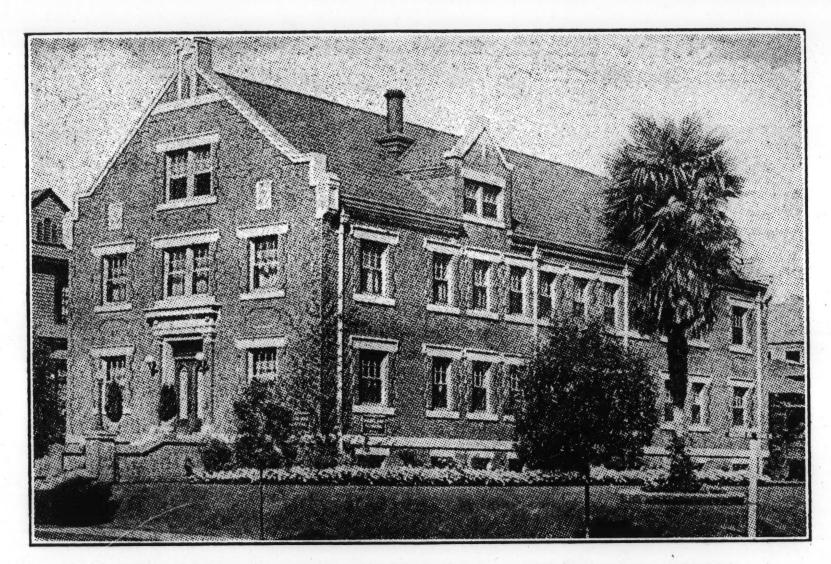
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